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The Library Looks to the Future: "Preservation and New Technology"

"We have invited you here today to increase your awareness of the importance of preservation, to lay before you some partial solutions to the preservation problem and to discuss some implications of such solutions," Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh told an invited audience of 62 representatives of university and private publishing houses, foundations, and libraries at the Library of Congress on June 17.

Mr. Welsh opened the day-long conference on preservation and new technology by describing some of the problems faced by the Library, which now houses 80 million items, more than half acquired in the past 25 years.

"At the present rate of acquisition, we will accumulate in the next 50 years collections equivalent in number to those acquired in the first 180 years and the paper products among those acquisitions, under present conditions, will last no more than 25 to 100 years," Mr. Welsh said.

In order to avoid increasing the backlog of materials, the Library will focus its energies on preserving current imprints.

The same problems—those of lack of space and the physical deterioration of printed materials—are faced by all libraries and archives. The Library of Congress has dealt with the problem of preservation of paper materials through the use of acid free paper, deacidification,

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The librarian of the future will be an ombudsman who will know the whole panoply of data resources and how to manipulate them to find information, Elizabeth F. Stroup, the Library's director for general reference, predicted at an afternoon panel on "Information Management and Library Service to Society in the Year 2000." A report on that panel and also on the panel, "New Technology and Copyright Law," will be carried in the next two issues of the LC Information Bulletin.

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and cold storage. There has also been what Mr. Welsh referred to as a "planned deterioration program," a term previously applied in jest to materials left, without effort to preserve them, on shelves. As the Library's collections currently increase by some 7,000 pieces a working day and a preservation program must struggle to cope with the problem of these new acquisitions as well as library treasures dating back through centuries, "planned deterioration" must now be taken seriously, he said. The problem of selecting materials to be preserved is being explored by an ad hoc national committee brought together by the Library's national preservation program. Other committees are studying new technologies and problems posed specifically by optical disk technology.

The Deputy Librarian discussed some of the positive aspects of optical disk storage of information, a system now being phased into service in the Library. One of the primary benefits of optical disk storage is that of compaction. Ten library shelves of books, equal to 95,000 pages or 316 books, can be stored on two sides of an optical disk. Other advantages are random access to information, preservation, and the ability to reproduce one disk from another with "master" quality.

He pointed out that some of the challenges which must be examined include the role of publishers, copyright law, the organizational and functional changes in libraries, indexing, selection of materials and how the disks are to be loaded, and the future of classification. There are also questions concerning public attitudes toward the new technology, distribution problems, and the very basic question of the cost factor.

As background for the day's discussion, presentations were made by Peter Sparks, chief of the Library's Preservation Office; William Nugent, assistant director of the Automated Systems Office; and David G. Remington, chief of the Cataloging Distribution Service.

Alison Stark of the New York Times *(back to camera) talks with (left to right) Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh, Associate Librarian for Management Glen A. Zimmerman, James Morris, program director of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and David Stam, director, Research Libraries, New York Public Library.*

Dr. Sparks began by describing the problem of paper deterioration, a growing concern of scholars, librarians, and archivists for the past 100 years. Handmade paper, which in some instances survived for centuries, has been gradually replaced by paper produced through a machine process using cellulose from chemically or mechanically processed wood fibers instead of the rags. The demand for paper in the mid-19th century was greater than could be met using rags; therefore the conversion to wood pulp began. Becoming widely accepted by the 1860s, the new paper manufacturing process used alum in the pulp as part of the sizing. (Sizing keeps ink from "feathering," that is, spreading on paper.) The same process is used today. Alum, however, produces sulfuric acid in the presence of atmospheric moisture. Dr. Sparks estimated that books published today may last no longer than 25 years before degradation of the paper occurs. He pointed out that book publishers are being encouraged to use acid-free (alkaline) paper, but such paper is still in limited production.

"As early as 1900, Dr. Edwin Sudemeister, who worked for the S. D. Warren Paper Company, identified alum as a primary cause of deterioration," Dr. Sparks said, "but, unfortunately, his discovery drew little notice and had only a small effect on paper making in his time."

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Preservation Office chief Peter G. Sparks talks to R. Gay Walker of the Preservation and Preparation Department, Yale University Library.

The S. D. Warren Co., P. H. Glatfelter, and others are currently producing modest amounts of alkaline paper for printing purposes. The Council on Library Resources, Inc., has played a leading role in stimulating the use of alkaline papers in printing, with their Committee on Production Guidelines for Book Longevity having issued a significant report. Also, during the past year, an American National Standards Institute Committee has been established to draw up standards for paper material used in library books, Dr. Sparks told his audience, adding that "it is hoped that this committee will have these standards ready for review and acceptance by publishers in 1983."

Using slides, Dr. Sparks described the process known as vapor-phased deacidification which Library of Congress chemists patented in 1976. First tests of the process, using 400 books at a time, proved the feasibility of treating massive numbers of books. The first large-scale test of 5,000 books will be conducted in early August, using a vacuum chamber located at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Goddard Space Flight Center at Greenbelt, Md. The volumes will be placed in the chamber, the air removed, and the books dried for two days at low pressure. Diethyl zinc gas (DEZ) will be introduced and allowed to permeate the volumes for four days. Then, after purging with nitrogen, carbon dioxide and water will be introduced for one day. Backfilling with air completes the process and the books will then be removed. The treatment is designed to neutralize completely the harmful acids,

(*Continued on p. 211*)

New *Guide to the Library of Congress* Is Milestone Publication for LC

The first comprehensive and fully illustrated guidebook to the Library of Congress in its 182-year history has been published by the Library. The *Guide to the Library of Congress* was written by Charles A. Goodrum, author of the popular *Treasures of the Library of Congress*, and Helen Dalrymple, who also coordinated the picture research.

The 128-page guide is intended to serve the needs of both the serious researcher and the casual Library visitor. It is thoroughly indexed and includes an up-to-date insert which provides the Library's hours of public service, a map of the Library's tunnel system connecting its three-building complex, and an illustrated location finder of reading rooms and dining facilities. Sixty-six of the 130 illustrations are in full color. The photographs complement the briskly written text and give examples of the stunning architecture and artwork in the nation's Library.

The Library of Congress, founded in 1800 to "furnish such books as may be necessary for the use of the Congress," has grown to become the world's largest library. For more than a century, Congress has shared the Library with the nation, whose history and achievements it so thoroughly documents. Because it has made all knowledge its province, the Library is a unique treasury where questions in virtually every field are answered each day.

The guide is divided into two principal sections. The first half deals with the history, the buildings, and the functions of the Library; the second with the Library's reading rooms, collections, catalogs and locator aids, and specific services offered by each. Charles Goodrum's well-paced narrative passes along to the reader the fascinating history of the Library and many vignettes involved in its development. Architects of the building declared that the "National Library of the United States" should be "more a museum of literature, science, and art, than strictly taken as a collection of books." Fortunately for researchers today, the architects' wishes were supplanted by the early vigorous leadership of Librarians of Congress John Russell Young and Herbert Putnam and others, who were instrumental in making the collections useful through organized control and accessibility.

The Library's 19 reading rooms and their collections are described in detail. They include the world's largest map collection, in the Geography and Map Division; the papers of 23 presidents, including Thomas Jefferson's rough draft of the Declaration of Independence, in the collections of the Manuscript Division; the pictographic manuscripts, hand-illuminated

volumes, and books printed with movable wooden type before the printing of the Gutenberg Bible, in the Asian Division collections; the photographs of Mathew Brady and thousands of other master photographs available in the Prints and Photographs Division; and much more.

Guide to the Library of Congress is available for $5.95 paperbound from the Information Counter, Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building, or by mail for $5.95 plus $2 for shipping and handling, from the Library of Congress, Information Office, Box A, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Senegalese Bard Will Perform In August 19 Outdoor Concert

The Library's American Folklife Center will present Djimo Kouyate, a *griot* or bard from Senegal, in a free outdoor concert on August 19. The concert will take place on the Library's Neptune Plaza between 12 noon and 1:30 p.m. In the event of rain, the performance will be moved indoors.

Griots have existed in African society since the dawn of history. Through the centuries, they have had the vital responsibility of recollecting the lives of African royal families and of retelling historical episodes in verse and music. *Griots* were assigned to every child of royalty at birth and thereafter recorded the child's lifetime of encounters and events. They also recorded the achievements of famous hunters and warriors. Today they sing at all important social gatherings—weddings, baptisms, funerals, and festivals.

In addition to singing, Djimo Kouyate demonstrates his artistry on the *kora* (the 21-string harp of western Africa) and performs on the *khalam* (a five-string lute). His songs are about love, professional African warriors, destiny, and nostalgia.

Further information on this concert or the summer season is available by calling Brett Topping, American Folklife Center, on 287–6590.

Jukebox Licensing Fees Increased

Operators of jukeboxes will face a compulsory license increase of $17 this year, after a Federal court in Chicago, Ill., upheld the rate increase set last year by the Copyright Royalty Tribunal (CRT). The CRT raised the rates for the licensing of individual jukeboxes from $8 to $25 for 1982 and 1983.

The royalties received from the licensing system go to the copyright owners of music played on the boxes, after the CRT has allocated the shares. Distribution of this money, for the most part, is handled by the music licensing organizations, ASCAP, BMI, and SESAC. The fees are administered by the Licensing Division of the Copyright Office, which sends out certificates to be placed on the jukeboxes to indicate that the royalty has been paid.

Under the schedule set by the CRT, the rates will rise to $50 in 1984 and 1985 and will be reconsidered in 1986.

The rate schedules were appealed by the Amusement and Music Operators Association representing jukebox operators who thought the rates were too high, and by ASCAP and SESAC, representing copyright owners who thought the rates should be higher.

George Lanier, senior licensing specialist in the Copyright Office, noted that the decision of the appeals court would make the $25 rate retroactive to January of this year. If the Copyright Office decides to begin collecting supplemental payments from those who have already paid at the lower rate in 1982, the Licensing Division will have to contact all of the 114,354 licensees to inform them of the extra amounts due. The parties subject to this decision still have the option of further appeals.

"Each year it appears that compliance with this compulsory license by jukebox operators is decreasing. . . . Perhaps some jukebox operators are going out of business . . . or they may simply not be complying," Mr. Lanier said. "It is likely that ASCAP, BMI, and SESAC will increase their enforcement efforts now that the revenues have been increased," he added.

Copyright Develops New Policy For Expedited Registrations

In the face of the rising number of requests for special handling of applications for copyright registration, the Copyright Office has developed a new policy for handling requests for faster copyright registrations. The new procedure was published in the *Federal Register* on May 4 (47 Fed. Reg. 19254–55) and in the Copyright Office as circular ML–273.

According to Michael Keplinger, chief of the Information and Reference Division, "The establishment of a fee for special handling recognizes both the importance of this service to our clientele—authors, the copyright industries, publishers, and attorneys—and the impact on normal operations that this procedure imposes. Under the new policy, special handling will be granted only in cases involving pending or prospective litigation, customs matters, or contract or publishing deadlines that necessitate the expedited issuance of a certificate."

STAFF NEWS

Credit Union Board Declares 7% Share, 14% IRA Dividends

At its June 23rd meeting, the Board of Directors of the Library of Congress Federal Credit Union declared a seven percent dividend for shares on deposit for the quarter ending June 30. Over $87,500 was deposited to members' share accounts on July 1.

For Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) the Board declared a dividend of 14 percent for the quarter ending June 30. The 14 percent dividend is one-half percent higher than the dividend paid the previous quarter.

The Credit Union's IRA Program is the most successful among credit unions in the metropolitan Washington, D.C., area. To date, 229 Credit Union members have enrolled in the program, and their deposits now total more than $255,000.

Members wishing to open an IRA account may still do so. Information on the program can be obtained by visiting or calling the Credit Union Office.

All Library of Congress employees are eligible for membership in the Credit Union. Its office is located in room 634 of the Madison Building. Office hours are from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. daily and from 8:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. on paydays. The Credit Union's telephone number is ext. 75852.

Robert Tienken Earns 25-Year Pin

On April 20, Gilbert Gude, Director of the Congressional Research Service, presented Robert L. Tienken with a 25-year Federal Service Award pin. Born in Yonkers, N.Y., Mr. Tienken earned a bachelor's degree *summa cum laude* in 1945 from Princeton University, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and an LL.B. degree from Yale University Law School in 1947. He became a member of the New York State Bar in 1949.

From 1948 to 1953, Mr. Tienken worked as an assistant in the assistant general counsel's office of Royal-Liverpool Insurance Group, New York City. From 1953 to 1956, he was engaged in private law practice in Princeton, N.J., during which time he earned a master's degree in political science at Princeton University. Mr. Tienken served as legislative assistant to Senator H. Alexander Smith in 1957–58 and as legislative assistant to Representative Seymour Halpern in 1958–60.

Mr. Tienken came to the Library in February 1961 as a legal analyst in the American Law Division of CRS. He has served in progressively responsible positions and was promoted to assistant chief of the division in July 1970. Mr. Tienken remained there until 1973 when he was promoted to his current position of senior specialist in American public law.

Donald Berry Receives 25-Year Pin

Donald R. Berry's 25 years of Federal service as a library technician in the Materials Control Section of the Acquisitions and Processing Division, Copyright Office, was recently acknowledged when he was presented his 25-year pin by Michael Pew, Associate Register of Copyrights.

Mr. Berry came to the Copyright Office in 1957 to the former Service Division (now Acquisitions and Processing) and has worked for as many as six different division chiefs. This is no problem for him, he states, because "more quality people in leadership" has been the most dramatic and effective change he has experienced in 25 years of service.

Looking forward to possibly 25 more years of service, Mr. Berry says he enjoys his work, finds it to be "very interesting," and most of all, likes interacting with all the people in the Copyright Office.

Activities of Present and Former Staff Members

Ranjan Borra of the Southern Asia Section, Asian Division, chaired a panel entitled "The Influence of Religion on Bengali Revolutionary Politics" at the Bengal Studies Conference at Harvard University on June 18–20. Participants on the panel were Tazeen Murshid of Oxford University, Nirmal Sinha of Morgan State University, and Ratnalekha Ray of the University of Maryland. Melville Pugh of Morgan State University acted as the discussant.

Other panels in the conference reflected a wide variety of themes, including "Historical Issues in Crisis Management and Public Policy"; "Temporal Images and Ideals in Bengali Literature and Philosophy"; "The Development of Tradition in Bengali Arts"; and "Society, Technology and Development in Bengal: Change and Continuity." A number of cultural events were organized in the evenings for conference participants who had come from different universities, other educational institutions, and learned societies.

Robert L. Chartrand, senior specialist in information policy and technology, Congressional Research Service, presented the keynote address on "The Role of Government in the Information Society" at the conference on Information and the Transformation of Society. This series of sessions was held at St. Patrick's College in Dublin, Ireland, and was attended by 180 librarians and information specialists from around the world. Mr. Chartrand also was interviewed on the Irish radio network concerning the importance of access to information in planning government services responsive to citizen needs.

On June 16, staff members presented an all-day program at the Library for some 36 archivists and curators participating in the 49th Institute in Modern Archives Administration, held in Washington, D.C., under the joint sponsorship of the Library and the National Archives and Records Service. They were welcomed by **James H. Hutson,** chief of the Manuscript Division. Manuscript Division staff members who addressed the gathering were **John McDonough,** manuscript historian, who spoke on "History and Background of the Division, Acquisitions Policies and Procedures"; **John D. Knowlton,** head, Preparation Section, on "Organization, Description, Preservation, and Handling of Manuscript Collections"; **Steven Hensen,** cataloger, on the division's "Use of Automatic Data Processing Techniques in Manuscript Description"; and **C. Fred W. Coker,** head, Reference and Reader Service Section, on the work of his section. **Harriet Ostroff,** head of the Manuscripts Section, Special Materials Cataloging Division, and editor of *The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections,* spoke on the work of her section. The day concluded with tours of the Manuscript Division.

Andrew Y. Kuroda, former field director of the Library of Congress office in Tokyo and, before that, head of the Japanese Section of the Asian Division, has received the Special Meritorious Service Award of the Japan Library Association (JLA) in recognition of his longstanding contribution to the Japanese library world as a bridge between Japan and the United States. The presentation was made on the occasion of the JLA's 90th anniversary ceremony in Tokyo on May 21. Among other former librarians and professors of library science from the United States who received awards on the occasion for their contributions to JLA were Susan G. Akers, University of North Carolina Library School; Frances N. Cheney, Peabody Library School; Robert B. Downs, University of Illinois Library at Urbana; Naomi Fukuda, Asia Library of the University of Michigan Library; and Georgia L. Sealoff, University of Washington Library School.

Miklos K. Radvanyi, senior legal specialist in the European Law Division, was a guest on the "Kevin Joyce Talk Show" on radio station WXYZ, an ABC affiliate in South Field, Mich., on June 7. Dr. Radvanyi answered questions related to Soviet policies and the problem of succession.

Ronald S. Wilkinson, manuscript historian in the Manuscript Division, is the author of *Benjamin Wilkes, The British Aurelian,* published on June 9 by E. W. Classey Ltd., Faringdon, England, as a volume in the "Classica Entomologica" series (ISBN 0–86096–011–0). Wilkes was an 18th-century artist who became an influential naturalist, producing two color-plate books about insects and a sheet of instructions for collection and preservation, all of which helped to popularize rapid contemporary advances in entomological knowledge and methodology. Dr. Wilkinson's biographical and bibliographical study assesses Wilkes' role in 18th-century science and includes reproductions of a number of his illustrations as well as his "Collecting Directions." Because this work represents Dr. Wilkinson's 115th scholarly publication in science and the history of science and medicine, a limited edition of 475 numbered large-paper copies and four unnumbered copies (signed by the author) has been printed in addition to a trade edition in reduced format for general sale.

Personnel Changes

Appointment: Calvin Mines, accounting clerk (typing), GS–4, Cop Acq & Proc, 20216.

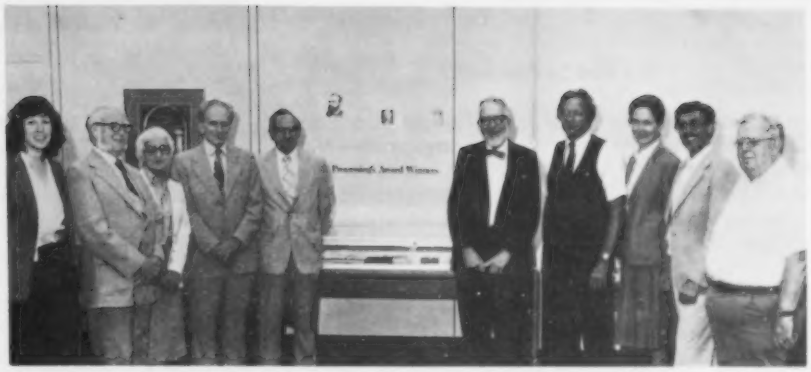
Temporary Appointments: Ronald Bee, foreign affairs analyst, GS–5, CRS F, NP; Deborah Dade, library aid, GS–1, FRD, NP; Michelle Friedmann, library aid, GS–3, SMCD, NP; Wava Gregory, library aid, GS–3, Proc, NP; Kellee Holland, fiscal accounting clerk (typing), GS–3, FMO, NP; Anise Jackson, deck attendant (trainee), GS–3,, Ser, NP; Donna Joseph, library aid, GS–1, Loan, NP; Roslyn McCallister, clerk-typist, GS–1, Cop Exam, NP; Lisa Patrick, clerk-typist, GS–1, Cop Exam, NP.

Temporary Reappointments: Joan Dwyer, library aid, GS–3, E&G, NP; William Frb, library aid, GS–3, CDS, NP.

Promotion: Barbara Isaacs, Health, to staff relations specialist, GS–12, Staff Rel, 20253.

Resignations: Marlon Catoe, Photodup; Sarene Friedman, Afr/ME; Christine Howell, Photodup; Louise Lee, Cop Exam; Jacqueline Richardson, Photodup; Scott Smeal, CRS. A.

Processing's Award Winners



Celebrating "Processing's Award Winners" were (left to right) Margaret L. Morrison, C. Sumner Spalding, Henriette D. Avram, William J. Welsh, Edmond L. Applebaum, Benjamin A. Custer, Glen A. Zimmerman, Sally H. McCallum, John D. Byrum, and Paul Winkler.

The American Library Association presents three prestigious awards for outstanding service in the areas of technical processing: the Melvil Dewey Medal for creative professional achievement in library management, training, cataloging, and classification; the Margaret Mann Citation for outstanding achievement in cataloging and classification; and the Esther J. Piercy Award for outstanding promise in the field of technical services. Over the past 30 years, 14 members of the Library's Processing Services staff and its predecessor, the Processing Department, have received these honors.

As a project while on administrative detail to the executive officer in Processing Services, Margaret L. Morrison of the General Reading Rooms Division researched and assembled a small display to honor these 14 present and former staff members and their achievements. Their accomplishments include the formulation of basic cataloging rules, the creation of the *National Union Catalog*, the initiation of the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging, and the development of the MARC communications formats.

"Processing's Award Winners" is located in the Processing Services office, room LM 642. Anyone wishing to see the display is welcome.

Many of the award winners pictured above are still on the Library staff, although Mr. Welsh and Mr. Zimmerman are of course no longer with Processing Services. Mr. Applebaum, Mr. Custer, and Mr. Spalding are retired.

The complete list of award winners appears below.

Esther J. Piercy Award
Glen A. Zimmerman (1973)
John D. Byrum (1975)
Sally H. McCallum (1981)

Margaret Mann Citation
Lucile M. Morsch (1951)
Seymour Lubetsky (1955)
David Haykin (1957)
John W. Cronin (1961)
Julia C. Press (1961)
C. Sumner Spalding (1967)
Henriette D. Avram (1971)
Edmond L. Applebaum (1972)
Paul Winkler (1979)

Melvil Dewey Medal
Benjamin A. Custer (1959)
John W. Cronin (1964)
Lucile M. Morsch (1966)
William J. Welsh (1971)
Henriette D. Avram (1981)

ALA Conference Is Topic of July 30 Career Development Seminar

"ALA—Instant Replay" will be the subject of the Career Development Seminar to be held at noon on Friday, July 30, in the Staff Training and Development Office, room LM 654A. The seminar will be conducted by Judith Farley, a senior reference librarian in the Main Reading Room and a member of the ALA Executive Board and Council; Joan F. Higbee, librarian and a member of ALA Council; and Cynthia J. Johanson, head of the Shelflisting Section, Subject Cataloging Division, and a member of ALA Council. All interested staff are invited to attend this program, which is sponsored by the Staff Training and Develoment Office, and participate in the question-and-answer period.

Staff members whose attendance at this program

may require time exceeding the normal lunch period should consult their supervisors.

Announcements

On Saturday, May 1, **Hattie Higgins and John Greene** were married in a double ring ceremony at Russell Temple CME Church in Alexandria, Va. Mrs. Greene works as a personnel management specialist for the General Services Administration, and Mr. Green is a reviewer/reviser in the Audiovisual Section of the Copyright Cataloging Division. Following a nine-day wedding trip to the Dominican Republic, the couple returned to their new home in Alexandria.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Renders are the parents of a daughter, Danielle Alexis, born on June 8 at the George Washington Hospital Center. Mr. Renders is a library technician in the Catalog Management and Publication Division, and Mrs. Renders is employed in private industry.

The fee for special handling will be $120, plus the basic registration fee of $10. The fee, which must be in cash, or in the form of a certified check, cashier's check, or money order, may be paid from deposit accounts already established in the Copyright Office, in person at the Public Information Office, or by mail.

The level of the new fee was set to reflect the cost of the special handling of claims, a service which usually necessitates individual handling at each step, and a separate system of controls.

Requests for special handling may be made in person on the special handling request form available in the Public Information Office, LM 401, or by mail. Special handling requests should be sent to the Library of Congress, Department DS, Washington, D.C. 20540, Attn: Acquisitions and Processing Division Office. Detailed information about the special handling of applications may be obtained by writing the Copyright Office for circular ML–273.

Meeting on Geographic Names Convened at Library in May

Sixteen U.S. and Canadian scholars in various fields who share a common interest in geographic names met at the Library of Congress on May 26 for three full days of roundtable discussions on a wide variety of topics relating to geographic names and the naming process.

"Geographic Names: An Inquiry into Toponymic Research and the Naming Process," the formal title of the meeting, was jointly sponsored by the Library of Congress, the American Name Society, the U.S. Geological Survey, the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, and the Place-Name Survey of the United States. Donald J. Orth, executive secretary of the Domestic Names Committee of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names was the organizer and moderator of the symposium. The U.S. Geological Survey will publish the proceedings of the meeting.

John C. Broderick, Assistant Librarian for Research Services, welcomed the group to the Library. Dr. Broderick emphasized the appropriateness of the Library as a place for this type of scholarly inquiry and invited the scholars present to make full use of the Library's facilities during their stay. John Wolter, chief of the Library's Geography and Map Division, and chair of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, also invited the attendees to visit and use the facilities of his division.

During the three-day meeting, the group enjoyed a tour of the Jefferson Building, a tour of the Geography and Map Division, a demonstration of the retrieval capabilities of the Geological Survey's Geographic Names Information System, and a luncheon in the Madison Building.

The discussions were divided into two major areas: toponymic research and the place naming process. Under the former, which lasted for two of the three days, the group considered the definition of toponymy and toponymy in relation to linguistics, history, geography, cognitive science, cartography, the computer, folklore studies, sociology, and literature.

Friday's discussions centered on the general topic of the place naming process. The group discussed a definition of the place naming process; the concepts of space and of place; perception and classification; naming motivation; innovation in the naming process; reinforcement factor; linking of name to the landscape; acceptance, use, survival, and change; gender and the place naming process; and effects of standardization.

Participants in the symposium were Eugene Abravanel, professor, Department of Psychology, George Washington University; John Algeo, professor, Department of English, University of Georgia; John Allee, professor, Department of English, George Washington University; Meredith F. Burrill, former executive secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names; Harold L. Burstyn, historian, U.S. Geological Survey; Frederick G. Cassidy, professor and director, Dictionary of American Regional English, University of Wisconsin; Randall A. Detro, director, Nicolls State University Library, Louisiana; Murray A. Heller, director, Center of Humanities and Andirondack Studies, North Country Commu-

Meredith F. Burrill, Wilbur Zelinsky, Randall A. Detro, and Richard R. Randall.

Myrl D. Powell of the Library of Congress and Randall A. Detro

nity College, New York; Mary Rita Miller, professor, Department of English, University of Maryland; William F. H. Nicolaisen, professor, Department of English, State University of New York, Binghamton; Richard R. Randall, executive secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names; Alan Rayburn; executive secretary, Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names; Fred A. Tarpley, director, Place-Name Survey of the United States; Richard E. Witmer, chief, Office of Geographic Research, U.S. Geological Survey; John A. Wolter, chief, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress; and Wilbur Zelinsky, professor, Department of Geography, Pennsylvania State University.

Alan Jabbour, director of the Library's American Folklife Center, joined the group for a period on Thursday to discuss the relationship between geographic names and the varied interests of the Center.

In addition to the 16 participating scholars, a number of observers, mostly from the Washington, D.C., area, attended and were given the opportunity to ask questions and make comments. Several members of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names and staff members of the board's Domestic Names Committee were among the observers for several of the sessions.

There seemed to be a unanimous feeling that discussions such as these among scholars in a wide variety of fields may, in all probability, never have taken place before. As a result, the participants were often astounded to discover the existence of different points of view. It was agreed that many of the topics which were discussed should and, it was hoped, will lead to further interdisciplinary investigation.

Correction: In the account of the annual meeting of the Manuscript Society that appeared in the July 2 issue of the LC *Information Bulletin* (pp. 199–200), the name of Richard Maass was misspelled. The editor regrets the error.

The participants expressed their gratitude to the Library for the facilities which it provided (among them the Whittall Pavilion and the Wilson Room), for the excellent quality and service in the cafeteria and the buffet dining room, and above all for the beauty and stimulation of the surroundings which were conducive to intellectual endeavor. [*Myrl D. Powell*]

Library of Congress Publications

New Publications

Guide to the Library of Congress. ISBN 0–8444–0393–8. Washington, D.C., 1982. (119 p.) Written by Charles A. Goodrum and Helen W. Dalrymple, who also coordinated the picture research. For sale for $5.95 from the Information Counter, ground floor, Jefferson Building, or by mail for $7.95 from the Library of Congress, Information Office, Box A, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Musical Instruments in the Dayton C. Miller Flute Collection at the Library of Congress: A Catalog. ISBN 0–8444–0377–6. Washington, D.C., 1982. (xxiii, 349 p.) Compiled by Michael Seyfrit of the Music Division, this first volume covers recorders, fifes, and simple system transverse flutes of one key in the collection. For sale for $15 in person only at the Information Counter, Jefferson Building, or by mail from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock No. 030–000–00135–4).

Ongoing Publications

Accessions List: Middle East. ISSN 0041–7769. Vol. 20, No. 2. March and April 1982. Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director-LOC, American Consulate General, Abdullah Haroon Road, Karachi, Pakistan.

Accessions List: South Asia. ISSN 0271–6445. Vol. 2, No. 3. March 1982. Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, American Embassy, New Delhi, India.

Chinese Cooperative Catalog. (Microfiche ed.) ISSN 0095–1072. January–April 1982 cumulation.

Available from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, at a cost of $310 in a bimonthly continuously cumulative microfiche edition.

Library of Congress Acquisitions: Manuscript Division, 1980. ISSN 0275–9616. (46 p.) Free upon request from the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Washington, D.C. 20540.

The Library of Congress 1981: A Brief Summary of the Major Activities for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1981. ISSN 0162–6426. (35 p.) Free upon request from the Library of Congress, Central Services Division, Washington, D.C. 20540.

National Union Catalog. ISSN 0028–0348. February 1982. (429 p.) The 1982 NUC subscription is for sale from the Cataloging Distribution Service for $1,450.

Newsprint and Its Preservation. ISSN 0160–9297. November 1981 (revised). Preservation Leaflet No. 5. Free upon request from the Library of Congress, Preservation Office, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Library of Congress Regulations: No. 2013–3.7 (April 26) concerned grade and pay retention; No. 2016 (April 30) updated legal references and changed the name of the Civil Service Commission to its current name, U.S. Office of Personnel Management; No. 2016–1 (April 30) sets forth the Library's policies and procedures concerning its position classification and organization program; No. 2016–2 (April 30) concerned position classification appeals in the Library; Nos. 2016–3, 2016–4, 2016–5, and 2016–8 have been canceled.

Special Announcements: No. 82–12 (March 22) announced the appointment of Donald R. Ware as position classification and organization officer, Personnel and Labor Relations Office; No. 82–13 (March 23) announced the appointment of Clara M. Lovett as chief of the European Division; No. 82–14 (March 26) stated the Library's smoking policy in the Madison Building; No. 82–15 (March 28) reminded the Library staff members of its policy on long-distance telephone calls; No. 82–16 (April 2) concerned payment of health benefit premiums during nonpay status; No. 82–17 (April 16) notified the staff of the First Day of Issue ceremony for the Library of Congress 20-cent stamp to be held on April 21; No. 82–18 (April 21) gave notification of the Settlement Agreement executed between the Library and some Special Police Officers; No. 82–19 (April 22) announced the move of the Library's Serial and Government Publications Division; No. 82–20 (April 28) announced the 1982 Savings Bond campaign; No. 82–21 (April 29) gave the Memorial Day holiday schedule; No. 82–22 (May 13) concerned the development and validation of employment selection procedures; No. 82–23 (May 17) advised the staff on the assignment of reserved parking spaces; No. 82–24 (May 27) reminded the Library staff of the requirements for fire prevention and fire protection.

Press Releases: No. 82–20 (March 2) Documents of Jefferson, Washington Displayed at the Library of Congress; No. 82–21 (March 10) Actress Luise Rainer to Recite at Library of Congress April 13; No. 82–22 (March 15) Nobel Prize Winner Czeslaw Milosz to Read at Library of Congress April 20; No. 82–23 (March 17) Ray Bradbury to Give Reading and Lecture at Library of Congress April 26; No. 82–24 (March 19) White House News Photographers Association Photo Exhibition Opens at Library of Congress; No. 82–25 (March 18) Clara M. Lovett of Baruch College Will Head European Division of Library of Congress; No. 82–26 (March 24) Making White Oak Baskets Is Subject of American Folklife Center Program; No. 82–27 (March 23) The Irish Tradition Will Kick Off the 1982 Outdoor Concert Series Sponsored by the American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress; No. 82–28 (April 1) New Postal Stamp Commemorates the Library of Congress; No. 82–29 (April 1) Library of Congress Issues Publication of Lecture on the Poetry of Wallace Stevens; No. 82–30 (March 30) Library of Congress Plans Development of MARC Format for Holdings/Locations; No. 82–31 (April 2) Photographic Exhibit of the Performing Arts by Bern Schwartz Begins April 28; No. 82–32 (April 14) Library of Congress Exhibit Examines History of Reading Materials in U.S.; No. 82–33 (April 13) Maxine Kumin, Library of Congress Consultant in Poetry, Will Deliver a Lecture May 4; No. 82–34 (April 21) Archibald MacLeish, Ninth Librarian of Congress, Dies at Age 89; No. 82–35 (May 11) Library of Congress Conducts New Tests to Prolong Life of Books; No. 82–36 (April 27) Brazilian Pianist Arthur Lima in Concert at Library of Congress on May 12; No. 82–37 (Canceled); No. 82–38 (April 30) 1981 Naumburg Foundation Winners to Appear in Concert at Library of Congress in May; No. 82–39 (April 30) Pulitzer Winner Anthony Hecht Named Library of Congress Consultant in Poetry.

The Library Looks to the Future
"Preservation and New Technology

(*Continued from p. 207*)

which otherwise would eventually destroy the paper in the books. The treatment also leaves an alkaline reserve to combat the return to an acid condition in the future. The process is aimed at extending the life of books by at least four times, to a life span of 100 to 400 years.

Testing of results will follow the DEZ experimental phase, Dr. Sparks said, adding that books will also probably be marked with a stamp identifying the books and the year treated. Six other libraries have been invited to put one carton of books into the test run: New York Public Library, Yale University Library, Northeast Document Conservation Center, National Archives and Records Service, Columbia University Library, and Stanford University Library.

The Library of Congress is developing plans for implementing the DEZ process on a larger scale with the objective of an operational 15,000 to 20,000 book plant by 1985, Dr. Sparks said. Following the 5,000 book test and study of results, attention will be given to automating the process, cost reduction, and plant design specifications. Attempts will be made to bring the per book cost of treatment to below $5. Discussions with Library of Congress officials and with outside companies on the feasibility of building a production plant are already going forward.

With the knowledge of what causes brittle books, Dr. Sparks said that manufacture of alkaline paper and the mass deacidification of library materials to make them alkaline appear to be the promising approaches to extend the permanence of new and stronger papers. Reaping the benefits will be research libraries which will need to begin plans to take advantage of the new preservation methods and which will also purchase books printed on alkaline papers. With continued engineering and process development, there may be more than one process available soon to deal with the large number of books projected for treatment. Certainly the DEZ test is near completion and it promises, he said, to "solve this important library preservation problem by the end of this century."

William Nugent, assistant director of the Automated Systems Office, and David G. Remington, chief of the Cataloging Distribution Service, described the current use of disk mass storage systems in the Library and outlined future plans, referring to the request for proposal recently issued by the Library to the computer industry. The Library would like to "make a contract award, hopefully in August, and start a project that would give us final capability for digital optical disk storage starting in January 1984," according to Mr. Nugent. Some of the products resulting from the analog video disk type storage are expected "to surface" as early as this calendar year, he said. Outlining the pilot project, Mr. Nugent said the purpose is "to evaluate the use of optical disk technology for information preservation and management and to determine the extent it is useful for future application." It is not viewed by the Library as experimental or research-and-development oriented but "practical and use-oriented," approached with confidence because some of the technology is already being used at the Library.

In the pilot project, nonprint materials will be transferred to analog video disks. This part of the project will include prints and graphics, photographs, motion pictures, and teleproductions. The primary concern, however, is with the optical digital disk storage of print materials. Serials and periodicals will be recorded, with a plan to transfer 500,000 pages a year for three years. Work will be done mostly in black and white, with some experimentation in color.

It was pointed out that the differences between the digital optical disk and the analog video disk were several: each digital disk produced is a high-resolution "master," created by a laser writing process, with an immediate read-after-write capability and with error detection and correction. The analog or video disk, primarily used now for instruction or entertainment, is reproduced by making one master, then replicating it by injection or compression molding, much like long-playing records. With the analog disk, there is no means to include error correcting codes and the resolution is very low.

Describing the process of transfer of material to optical disk, Mr. Nugent said that it is a four-part process: material is scanned and combined with indexing; material is put in temporary storage, usually magnetic disk; the optical disk is written; and, finally, it is placed in a data base so it can be used as output on demand. The two primary advantages of the optical disk are density—as much as 300 times more material can be compressed on a disk than on other disk systems—and the fact that it is a noncontact system which writes with a beam of light, permitting use of the material without wearing out the disk. There is probably an aging process, Mr. Nugent said, and that will be studied closely. The essential importance of the system rests in the ability to preserve material while improving user access and greatly reducing space requirements.

Describing the current Library of Congress use of optical disk storage, David G. Remington said that one disk the size of a 12-inch stereo record will store 200,000 catalog cards or the contents of 140 catalog trays. The new system will make possible the storage of more than five million images, catalog cards in more than 60 alphabets and 460 languages, which are not in a form which can be read by machine at the present time.

Following the morning presentations and a luncheon, participants had the option of either visiting the site of the Library's application of optical disk technology—the Cataloging Distribution Service—or seeing a new slide presentation on the Library's preservation program and visiting the restoration and preservation research laboratories.

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